

render, had all gone right. As it was, large numbers of Germans got out of the trap, and the subsequent fighting has been a curious tactical spectacle, with the Russians and Germans in alternate retreats, covering considerable area of the Polish battlefield.

The Germans have alternated furious attacks with fighting retreats, and the amount of information vouchsafed correspondents is insufficient to understand exactly how the final success will be attained. The Kaiser's sons, Oscar and Joachim, are reported to have been captured only by taking flight in an aeroplane. If there was a point besides their war machinery upon which the Germans particularly prided themselves it was their marching powers, yet even here the Russians have shown themselves immeasurably superior. The Grand Duke Nicholas officially noted a while ago that some of the Russian corps had marched and fought continuously for months, taking fortified positions, and had covered more than six hundred miles, and the Russians do their marching flat foot, whereas the Germans march on their heels. German records are made by means of motor traction over Polish roads.

In the autumn season the Germans found their methods badly handicapped, whereas the Russians continuous march proved their records as the men got more and more hardened. One corps moved twenty miles one day and thirty-six the next, and went into the fight on its arrival with an ardor superior to that of the attacking Germans, who had the worst of it.

#### Russian Victory at Lodz

#### Officially Denied by Berlin

London, Dec. 4.—There is still lacking reliable news of the progress of the battle in Poland, which continues to monopolize interest. An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd says the battle of Lodz ended in success to the Russians, but this statement is opposed to that of the Berlin official report, which says the German offensive in Poland is taking its normal course.

The fact is that the fighting in this region has developed into such a jumble that it is almost impossible to follow it. The most important factor from the Allies' point of view is that the German advance on Warsaw seems to have been checked in its object, and that it has the effect of diverting the Russians from their forward movement through the Carpathians and on to the plains of Hungary, and to the fortress of Cracow, around which there are drawing a closer ring of men and artillery.

With the case of Przemyśl, which has held out so long against the Russian attacks, before them, military men do not look for the early fall of Cracow and are rather inclined to believe that the armies of Emperor Nicholas will endeavor to keep the large Austrian fortress inside the fortress and enter Silesia from the southeast.

However, much depends on the battle which is being fought with such intensity further north, between the rivers Vistula and Warta, and all against the losses of both sides have been very heavy. There is an inclination to believe that there has been any probability of an early success for the Germans in this field. Emperor William, who has returned to Berlin, would have been not to witness the victory of his troops.

In a dispatch from Petrograd the correspondent of the Central News says:

"The battle of Lodz has ended in success for the Russian troops, according to the 'Bourse Gazette,' which adds that great numbers of German prisoners, cannon and machine guns are being brought into Lodz."

#### PERSIA PROTESTS BRITISH ACTION

Berlin, Dec. 4. (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following was given out to-day by the Official Press Bureau:

"The Persian government has handed to the British Minister at Teheran a note protesting against the violation of Persian neutrality by the British warships into the Karun River."

"The Italian government has seized a Portuguese torpedo boat destroyer built at Genoa."

"Athens reports that England has landed 34,000 Canadian volunteers in Egypt."

#### SAYS BRITAIN FIRST WOODED HOLLAND

Berlin, Dec. 4. (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following was given out officially to-day: "A special dispatch from Gothenburg, Sweden, says a South Danish commercial newspaper reports that in 1909 Great Britain threw out a feeler to Holland about the possibility of concluding a military convention. Holland declined, because such a course would be incompatible with her neutrality."

"As a reply to Holland the Anglo-Belgian agreement was concluded, whereupon Holland fortified Flushing."

#### TO PREVENT LAYING MINES IN CHANNEL

London, Dec. 4.—That it is the intention of the government to take more stringent measures to hinder the operations of mine-laying and other hostile craft in the English Channel is indicated by a notice issued to-night. This notice says that after December 10 within a specified area of the Channel all light ships, buoys and signal lights are likely to be withdrawn or shifted.

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#### HUNGARY CALLS ON GERMANS IN VAIN

Continued from page 1

Hirsh, the 'Pesti Naplo,' and others, express dissatisfaction with the result of the Prime Minister's mission.

#### Germans Take Full Control

"The 'Pesti Naplo' says in its leader that 'all we can see is that the Hungarian Prime Minister has had an audience from the German Emperor, and we are at his mercy as to the safety of our country.' The Germans, it says, seem to have taken over even the constitutional rights of the monarchy, as if we had no Emperor at all, as if we had not raised an army of 4,000,000 men for the German General Staff to dispose of, and by handing over to them supreme command we would have resigned our national independence and become the vassal of Germany."

"In consequence of this article the secret police are now engaged in confiscating the paper, even from cafes and tobacco shops. They even took it out of the hands of visitors in cafes."

"Other papers express their indignation in the same sense, but probably in somewhat milder terms to avoid confiscation and a trial, but all agree that the government in Hungary, as well as in Austria, has given up the reins of authority to Germany, and all we can do is to beg Germany for protection or run for our lives from the invading Cossacks."

"The Lower House will assemble in a few days, and though it was arranged with the greatest difficulty that no criticism should be raised on the subject, I am quite convinced it will not pass without some serious incident, for uneasiness is growing and Opposition members are pressed very hard by their constituents, especially those in invaded areas."

"Press and Public Excluded."

"Although the government secured assurances from leaders of the Opposition that no questions would be asked that would cause inconvenience to the old Emperor or the German Emperor, yet press and public will only be admitted to meetings on the pretext of being by the Prime Minister."

"I hear some members of the National committee are about to start a peace propaganda, for they seem to hold that Hungary, as an independent state, has the right to conclude peace on her own account. Of course, in theory the idea is quite acceptable, but I hardly believe it would stand in practice, for it would mean nothing less than a split between Austria and Hungary and Hungary and Germany. The intention of these people seems to be undoubtedly to bring such a split about, and no doubt they are starting a well planned campaign, for people would be on their side, and, if I am not mistaken, this movement would be the beginning of an independent Hungary."

"The time of action would be well selected just now, for the rage of the people is growing against Austria and Germany. Nothing but the invasion of Hungary could bring it about, and as that invasion is an evident fact I don't see how they could prevent the spreading of the movement."

"In Szeged and Debreczen, the two largest Hungarian towns, there were meetings on Sunday, and although all public meetings are prohibited, the police did not dare dissolve them at either place, for the most prominent citizens attended and the crowd was too numerous to allow the police to interfere. Resolutions were adopted calling on the government to use its influence with the military authorities for the defence of the frontiers. Other independent organizations in different towns were also called upon to hold similar meetings."

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